

judges in office would have been turned out. In Great Britain the judges held their office by the life tenure, but it seemed as if the very existence of the government was bound up with the judges; at all events, they did not have these revolutions there, and this was where the comparison with the jurisprudence of that country failed. This life tenure, then, would not answer. Three changes in the original law in seventeen years. Hence it would seem that it matters little what is done by this Convention. It was not at all unlikely that, before the time designated in this amendment, or the term of the judge expired, there would be another change in the organic law.

Mr. John Parran hoped this constitution would last forever.

Mr. Garey hoped so, too; but they were living in the times of revolution. This was the age of the fierce democracy, and it was impossible to predict what would occur. The elective system had first been inaugurated by the democratic reform party in 1851, and yet the party which came here in 1864 was bitterly hostile to that party. Still the Convention of 1864 did not presume to change the system which was then in operation. With all the lights before him, he should vote for the amendment of the gentleman from Harford, (Mr. Archer.) The Supreme Court of the United States, which was appointed by the President, had faltered when the liberties of the people were in the greatest danger, and this proved that it must be the nerve and uprightness of the individual judge upon whom the people could rely.

On motion of Mr. Barry, the committee then rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The President resumed the chair, and the Convention then adjourned.

FORTY-EIGHTH DAY.

ANNAPOLIS, TUESDAY, JULY 16.

Convention met at 10 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Father Burke.

The unfinished business, being the report of the committee upon the judiciary, was then taken up, the third